

about these undocumented people. Let's talk about the individual who is involved and the families who are involved.

This photo is Lisette Diaz. Lisette was brought to America when she was 6 years old from Chile. She grew up in Long Island, NY, and was a pretty good student—in fact, excellent. In high school, she won the AP Scholar with Distinction Award and was a member of the National Honor Society. She made the high honor roll because she had an overall average grade above 95 percent. I wish I could say the same for my high school career. Lisette was involved in extracurricular activities, including soccer, the literary magazine, and the dance team.

Here is what she said about growing up in Long Island, NY:

I knew that being undocumented made me different from my [high school] classmates. But I couldn't help but feel like I belonged here. I recited the pledge of allegiance every day in school. I knew U.S. history better than Chilean history. I watched American television. The vast majority of my friends were American. I just really felt American.

Lisette went on to attend Harvard University, where she received numerous awards and participated in many extracurricular activities. She volunteered at the Harvard Immigration and Refugee Clinic, where she worked as an interpreter. Of course, because of her immigration status, Lisette wasn't eligible for any Federal financial assistance for college. Thanks to the DACA Program, which we are commemorating today, she has been able to work as a student supervisor at Harvard Kennedy School Library to help support herself and put herself through school. Just last month, Lisette graduated from Harvard with honors. Her dream—to become a lawyer and to work in public service.

Lisette Diaz is one story. One of the 730,000 who have successfully applied for this deferred action under President Obama's Executive order. Lisette is one of these undocumented people Donald Trump would deport and send away from America.

Mr. Trump and those who happen to be endorsing him don't have any use for young people like Lisette Diaz. They believe they should leave. They add nothing to this country, in their estimation. They are just wrong. Both Donald Trump and other Republicans have made their agenda clear. They want to shut down DACA and DAPA and deport hundreds of thousands of DREAMers and the parents of American children who may be undocumented. If they have their way, Lisette will be deported back to Chile, a country where she hasn't lived since she was 6 years old. Will America be a stronger country without her? Will we be a better country if someone of her extraordinary talent is gone? Will it make us any safer, any better, if she is deported, as Donald Trump has called for? The answer to most rational people is very clear.

I am hopeful the Supreme Court will uphold the President's immigration action. Then I hope the Republicans in Congress will reject Donald Trump's bigoted rhetoric and work with us to pass comprehensive reform immigration system once and for all. There was a time, and it wasn't that long ago, when we passed comprehensive immigration reform in the U.S. Senate. Fourteen Republicans joined with the Democrats to make this bipartisan measure at least a vehicle for us to finally address immigration reform in America. It was one of the better days in my service in the U.S. Senate. What happened to that bill after it passed with a bipartisan majority? It went to the House of Representatives, where it languished and died.

In 3 years, not a single piece of legislation has been brought forward on the issue of immigration reform. Everyone concedes our immigration system is broken. We know we have undocumented people in this country. Those who are dangerous should be deported immediately; those who are not should be given a chance. That is what the bill said—a chance to file their filing fee, to go through a criminal background check, to pay their taxes, to register with the government, and go to the back of the line and wait, many times waiting for 10 or 15 years for that chance to finally become a citizen of this country. That is what our bill said. I think it is fair, but the House of Representatives, under Republican leadership, would not bring it up. Sadly, this Presidential campaign has shown that many in the Republican Party are not only opposed to that legislation, they are opposed to the concept of immigration. They are opposed to the notion that people can come to this country and make a difference.

Of the Fortune 500 companies in this country, the biggest employers, the ones that have had the most impact on our economy—a study found that 90 were started by immigrants to the United States, including some of the biggest and the most important.

This is a nation of immigrants. I have said before, and I will again, I am proud to stand here as a first-generation American. My mother was an immigrant to this country. Thank goodness my grandparents had the courage to get up and leave Lithuania and come to the United States of America. Because of that, I stand here today. That is my story. That is my family's story. It is America's story, and those who reject that history of this country and that heritage of this country are rejecting our birthright and our identity as the United States of America.

This campaign by Donald Trump against immigrants—building walls and all the hateful things he said—is going to be remembered by a lot of people for a long time. It is going to be transformational as people identify where they think America's future will be. I don't believe it is going to be part

of the hatred and fear that is being peddled by Mr. Trump and others who support him.

We are a hopeful, positive nation. When we come together, our diversity is our strength. It is our unity. It is what distinguishes us in the world.

Today, on the fourth anniversary of the President's Executive order for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program, I thank the President again for his leadership. I hope the Supreme Court decision, in a few weeks, will chart a path for us to open this so we can start moving through the President's leadership toward a goal which we started in the Senate and unfortunately which died in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COTTON). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMERCE-SCIENCE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, I rise to continue setting the record straight for the ongoing issue of water rights between Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and the Army Corps of Engineers.

As I said yesterday, language from the committee report that accompanies this CJS—Commerce-Justice-Science—bill has been inserted in an attempt to strong-arm the outcome of a matter that should clearly be left to the States. This is an interstate dispute, with negotiations and litigation still pending, and much like other parts of the country, the States have been in negotiations for many years.

Clearly, this is not a matter for Congress. This is not a matter that Congress in any way needs to insert itself into. Furthermore, this is a debate we have already had.

Last year, the leaders of both Chambers here in Washington determined that Congress has no business using the appropriations process to tip the scales one way or the other on this water rights issue. Why are we going through this again?

This is not the work our constituents had in mind for us when they sent us here. They expect us to deliver results on the priority issues of our day, and they expect the national interests and the Constitution to come before the self-interests of a select few Members of the Senate, but, yet again, the senior Senator from Alabama is attempting to impose Washington as the solution for a matter that should be and is being handled by the States.

For over 20 years, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia have litigated and negotiated over water rights issues. Despite decades of litigation, neither Alabama

nor Florida has been able to prove any real or substantial harm resulting from the Army Corps of Engineers' or Georgia's water management practices. As a matter of fact, they are under court direction today.

The numbers show this. Since 1980, the population of the Metro Atlanta water district has more than doubled from just over 2 million to over 5 million, and that is as a percentage of about 10.5 million people in the State as a whole in 2014. Since 2000 alone, the population of this metro area has grown by more than 1 million.

Since the formation of the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District in 2001, water withdrawals in Metro Atlanta have decreased dramatically even as the population grew by more than 1 million. As a matter of fact, the consumption per capita has gone down by more than one-third.

This is good water management. Georgia has been a good steward of water resources, and this has been repeatedly validated. In fact, Metro Atlanta water systems have gone above and beyond the necessary water management practices to ensure that they are conserving as much as possible and efficiently properly using the water they do withdraw.

Again, the numbers back this up. There are 15 counties in the metro district. As I said before, from 2000 to 2013, water withdrawals have declined by more than one-third. Both Alabama and Florida have consistently lost in court because their claims have been found to be baseless. Because they cannot win in court, now we see the senior Senator from Alabama trying to win through the appropriations process in Congress.

There is a case on this issue currently being litigated between the States in the U.S. Supreme Court that is due to be heard by a court-appointed special master in November of this year. There is another case pending in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, and yet another one is pending in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. We need to allow the legal process to run its natural course on these cases.

But, again, some in this body are short-circuiting that litigation through the appropriations process. That is just not appropriate. This short-circuiting would have improper influence on the outcomes of these court cases. That speaks volumes.

We are not sent here to pick winners and losers among the States. This is a matter for the States involved to litigate and negotiate, as are all interstate disputes. By the way, this could set a dangerous precedent not just for these three States but for all States that have water rights issues.

This is a matter for the States involved to litigate and negotiate, as are all interstate disputes. This is not a matter to be dealt with through the appropriations process of the Federal Government.

Attempts at this kind of Washington meddling are exactly why many of our constituents have lost trust in this body. We must remove this language from the CJS bill or we will set a dangerous precedent moving forward.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016—MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the pending business.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 120, H.R. 2578, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to proceed.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2578) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses for international trade activities of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, and for engaging in trade promotional activities abroad, including expenses of

grants and cooperative agreements for the purpose of promoting exports of United States firms, without regard to sections 3702 and 3703 of title 44, United States Code; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas and employees temporarily posted overseas; travel and transportation of employees of the International Trade Administration between two points abroad, without regard to section 40118 of title 49, United States Code; employment of citizens of the United States and aliens by contract for services; rental of space abroad for periods not exceeding 10 years, and expenses of alteration, repair, or improvement; purchase or construction of temporary demountable exhibition structures for use abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28, United States Code, when such claims arise in foreign countries; not to exceed \$294,300 for official representation expenses abroad; purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use abroad, not to exceed \$45,000 per vehicle; obtaining insurance on official motor vehicles; and rental of tie lines, \$473,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017, of which \$10,000,000 is to be derived from fees to be retained and used by the International Trade Administration, notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code: Provided, That, of amounts provided under this heading, not less than \$16,400,000 shall be for China antidumping and countervailing duty enforcement and compliance activities: Provided further, That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of section 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2455(f) and 2458(c)) shall apply in carrying out these activities; and that for the purpose of this Act, contributions under the provisions of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 shall include payment for assessments for services provided as part of these activities.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and the employment of experts and consultants as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$54,250,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That section 141(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2171(a)) is amended by striking "Executive Office of the President" and inserting "Department of Commerce": Provided further, That not to exceed \$124,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses for export administration and national security activities of the Department of Commerce, including costs associated with the performance of export administration field activities both domestically and abroad; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas; employment of citizens of the United States and aliens by contract for services abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28, United States Code, when such claims arise in foreign countries; not to exceed \$13,500 for official representation expenses abroad; awards of compensation to informers under the Export Administration Act of 1979, and as authorized by section 1(b) of the Act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 223; 22 U.S.C. 401(b)); and purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use and motor vehicles for law enforcement use with special requirement vehicles eligible for purchase without regard to any price limitation otherwise established by law, \$106,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That